

From the National Intelligencer.

#### EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 20.

(From a citizen of Virginia just returned from Texas.)

"You are aware of my having left—

and seeking the tempestuous scenes of Texas. I again put on my sandals, and set forth on my pilgrimage. At Natchitoches I purchased a small black Spanish pony; and he performed admirably. I found no one going the same route. I travelled very rapidly, with nothing to interest or excite me, but the confirmation of the bloody and perfidious sacrifice of Fannin's men at Goliad. On the 13th (April) I rode up to a tavern, and whom should I encounter but Mr Wm. S. Archer, Dr Charles Coke, and Mr Blackburn, of Virginia, and John Morris, (an intimate friend of mine.) They advised me by all means to turn back, and stated that a large band of Indians had united to a Mexican force, and were marching upon Nacogdoches—that the Committee of Safety had ordered the women and children to retire across the Sabine—and that the men would protect their retreat. I was not quite satisfied at this imminent danger, and after refreshing myself and horse, while the host and his family were zealously packing up for their immediate departure, I rode on about ten miles farther, and about six from Nacogdoches. Here I met the bearer of an express, communicating the same intelligence. I made many inquiries, traced the reports to the fountain head, and was satisfied of their accuracy. The information was derived in this way: A Mr Sims, living at the Salines, high up on the river Orphelin, had for a long time traded with the Indians, and was on very friendly terms with them. Bowles, the Cherokee Chief, came to him, and advised him if he had any regard for the lives of his wife and friends, to depart instantly, that the Indians and Mexicans were about to 'rise,' and would do tremendous mischief. Sims instantly mounted his horse, and, with his family, soon left his home behind him. I got all these facts from his own lips. Again, some friendly Indians were sent as spies, and reported the same facts, with a few more details, viz. that the Indians were Camanches and Wittepaus, (Mexican tribes,) piloted by the Caddoes. All these were reported at 1,000, and had allied themselves to about 1,700 Mexicans, that the high waters had prevented their marching sooner, but that they would make an immediate descent upon Nacogdoches. I determined to return. The next morning a man without shoes came running into San Augustine, and reported that he had the night before seen 700 Indians in Nacogdoches. He was the very picture of dismay. He had lost his shoes in his alarm and haste. This news flew like wild fire. The whole country was in motion. The main road was strewn with men, women, and children, all joining in one common flight. Every thing was given up; their houses left a prey to any passer-by, and the most intense distress exhibited. I had rode twenty miles that morning, without food for my horse or myself. I stopped at a farmer's house, and his family had just departed. I entered the house; handsome furniture was scattered over the floor. I found in the kitchen some bread just baking. I made the following extract from my diary:

"I was in the morning, and my eye caught the still crackling faggots, and mused on the singular but heart-rending scene just passing before my eyes. I can give you but a feeble idea of the truth. Old men, women, and children, all striving which should escape the ruthless savages. Many were on foot, almost broken down by over-exertion and alarm. Many had forgotten the necessary provisions of life, and were now suffering the bitter cravings of appetite. A house had been burnt accidentally, and an old Choctaw Indian, an inmate, and perfectly friendly, was seen near it. This was soon magnified into a horrible picture of the Indians burning the houses, the town, and murdering every thing before them. You cannot conceive the effect of this news. The river Sabine, at Gaine's Ferry, where they had to cross, was very high, and it was necessary to ferry about three-quarters of a mile. This was too far to take them all over, and they fell upon the expedient of carrying their women and children, but no man, into a little island, where they would be out of harm's way. This island was soon overstocked. There was a rumor that the Indians were within about two miles of the Sabine, and the scene that followed was of the most heart-breaking character; the women on the island and on the 'Texas shore set up a horrid shriek, like the 'damned spirits.' Never have I witnessed such misery.

"I could not cross at this ferry, but went ten miles down, swam a bad creek and crossed the river. I found a great many people here also. The accounts that you can most rely upon are, that the Indians and Mexicans were within 20 or 30 miles of Nacogdoches. Their policy, I imagine, is to cut off reinforcements, and hem Houston in. I am fearful about his success. The Mexicans have now some veteran soldiers in the field, and good officers, French, English, and American. It is a war of extermination. I am afraid, unless Uncle Sam gives them a helping hand, the Texans will be in a bad situation. By the by, I met Gen. Gaines' troops marching to the Sabine, about 300 in number. He was at the fort, examining maps, &c. and does not say whether he will cross the line. He will wait for more men. He has made a requisition for three regiments and a brigade on Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. I think he will cross the line, and his justification will be, that the Mexicans have been invading the American Indians to their side, and thus violating the treaty. I hope he may make out a good case. I have never seen the treaty, and therefore do not know whether he can be justified."

"CROCKETT was found (within the Alamo) in an angle made by two houses, lying on his back, a frown on his brow, a smile of scorn on his lips—his knife in his hand, a dead Mexican lying across his body, and twenty-two more lying pell-mell before him in the angle. Glory enough this—for one day!

#### PASSAGE BETWEEN CLAY AND HILL.

An amusing passage took place between Mr. Clay and Gov. Hill in the Senate on the 22d ult. A small revolutionary claim for interest had just got to its extreme verge—"shall it pass?" when Mr. Hill took out a speech and read away about the public prodigality to individual claimants, pensioners, &c. But the best of the joke was he ran full tilt against Ether Shepley, a member of the revolutionary committee. He said he had given him a great many lectures on his careless prodigality, but if he did not pretty soon reform, he would say—"Ether is joined to his idols—let him alone." This caused a general burst. "Good! Very good! excellent!" called out Clay. Mr. Hill went through, very much gratified at the effects of his oratory. The correspondent of the New York Star thus sketches the remainder of the scene:

As he took his chair, Mr. Clay rose and said, that as both the honorable Senator from New Hampshire and himself were about to quit that body, he would take occasion to remark that he cordially agreed with him in the sentiments he had just expressed, but that he was surprised that a gentleman of his sagacity, his talents and his industry, should not have succeeded in detecting more corruption in his investigation, than the petty one which he had dwelt upon in his speech. He also hoped, as they were soon about to part, that he might be allowed to indulge in a little parting advice. Inasmuch as he had expressed his concurrence with that gentleman's sentiments, and his determination to vote with him in this case, he would advise him to reconsider somewhat the notions he had indulged in reference to certain other important measures, and close his career in that chamber, by coming forward like a man and recording his vote for the Land Bill. He advised the Senator to consider—in view of the place he was so soon to fill, as governor, what admirable use might be made, under his auspices of the monies which would fall to the lot of New Hampshire, by virtue of the Distributive Land Bill. How much better than to have it lie here, to be preyed upon by the rats of the Treasury!

Mr. Hill rose to reply. But, alas! he had no notes; and his failure was too signal not to elevate to the very summit of amusement his best friends, as well as his best enemies, if he has any. The galleries were bent over to enjoy the comedy. Every handkerchief was put in requisition, and a general suppressed utter pervaded the chamber. To follow the Senator would be impossible. He merely said, with every conceivable parenthesis, that he certainly would vote for the land bill, that is if his conscience would allow it, and that he would say many other things connected with this subject, and in answer to the Senator from Kentucky, but it was well known the disadvantage under which he labored as a public speaker—and—and—and—he refrained.

Mr. Clay gently rose, and waving his hand gracefully, and glancing his eye knowingly, towards the confounding Senator, merely said that that gentleman was really doing himself great injustice. For his own part he must say, and he said it with pleasure, he had much rather hear him at an extemporaneous effort, than hear him read all the "Tus was enough." The climax was reached.—The Senate chamber was in a convulsion, and Van Buren, shaking himself, was obliged to knock with his little ivory hammer, to call the audience to order.

#### CONGRESS.

MONDAY, May 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Davis presented the Resolution from the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of measures to prevent the importation of foreign paupers. The resolution to authorize the appointment of an agent to represent the United States in the matter of the Smithsonian legacy, and the bill for the payment of the Vermont Militia for their services at Plattsburg, were severally read a third time and passed.—The bill to regulate the public deposits was taken up, and amendments, offered by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Wright were ordered to be printed. The bill for the improvement of certain harbors was taken up, and after being amended, passed to be engrossed, when the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In Senate, Tuesday, May 3. After the journal was read, a message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate of the death of the Hon. Richard John Manning, one of the representatives from the State of South Carolina, and that they had adopted the customary resolutions of going into mourning, as a tribute of respect, &c.

Mr. Preston then rose and concluded an impressive speech with the following resolution:

Resolved unanimously, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Senate would go into mourning, by wearing crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

The resolution was agreed to, and on motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Clay submitted a resolution as follows, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the existing laws, as to subject hemp imported into the United States from any place whatsoever, to the same duty as Russian hemp may be liable to pay for the time being.

The Land Distribution Bill coming up in order, Mr. Wright addressed the Senate in opposition thereto, and was followed by Mr. Benton in denunciation of it, as the most odious bill that could be passed. Having concluded his remarks,

The question being, "Shall the bill pass?" It was taken, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 20, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

THE GIVEN GLASS is the worst of all glasses; for a second must be given to the giver of the first; and thus what is commenced in misguided friendship generally ends in drunkenness and excess.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer contains the following letter from a correspondent at the Head Quarters of General Scott. It will be seen from it, that the army had reached Tampa Bay, without having met with the Seminoles—and are now about proceeding on an excursion to demolish the Indian towns, &c.:

Tampa Bay, April 12.

The three divisions of the army, after a week's recruiting of men and horses, take their leave of Tampa Bay the day after tomorrow. The left (Eostis's) wing, which on its return will be honored by the presence of Gen. Scott—take up the line of march for Peace Creek (about forty or fifty miles south of this) where there are a number of Indian Settlements, and negroes. The former will be destroyed, and the latter captured, it is to be hoped. This point is one which it is of importance to secure, as it is believed that from this quarter supplies of all sorts have been regularly furnished the Indians by traders and traffickers resident there, or visiting it for the purposes of an infamous speculation. The right wing under Gen. Clinch will retrace its steps to the Outhlocochee, and effect a thorough search of the great Cove, in its vicinity, formed by the junction of numerous lakes or ponds (Holacklehalia, or the Spotted Ponds) of which I have spoken in a previous letter. The centre, Colonel Lindsay, move on to Pilacklehalia, and will destroy the Indian towns there, also. If on our return we strike no decisive blow against the enemy, he will then be left to the care of the different military posts which are about to be established at various points. There are a great number of sick here from the several divisions of the army. The embarkation of the friendly Indians commenced yesterday, and will be gone through with in the course of to-day. Apparently they have left their old haunts without regret—but, "stoics of the wood," that they are—"men without a tear"—if ever they feel, they seem to scorn the least betrayal of emotion. Some "natural tears" we must suppose they have shed in secret, as they shook the last sands of their old Bay, from their feet—cast the last glance at the old familiar pines—"grieving" themselves, "if ought inanimate e'er grieves," over the unreturning Seminole! Many of their dogs they left behind, and it was pitiful to hear their long and melancholy howl, as the poor creatures wandered amid the quenched fires and deserted places of their old masters, seeming by their cries to say, "where are they?"

I return with the left wing, and shall give you an account of every thing deserving mention on my new route.

J. W. S.

A Georgia paper contains the following interesting account of some of the incidents which attended the march of General Scott's army to Tampa Bay:

"Major Douglass states that on the march to Tampa, they had two battles and several skirmishes with the Indians. The first battle was at a hammock, near the Withlacoochee. On approaching the hammock the advance guard fell back and reported 'prepared for action,' and advanced with all his army in a few hundred yards of the hammock—when the Indians were discovered on the opposite side, in a cleared place, holding up their hands, without their arms. Gen. S. supposing they did not wish to fight, sent an interpreter to them, but they would not receive him. He then ordered a Lieutenant, with an Indian, negro, and one or two men, to ride into the hammock, and hold up a white handkerchief—when several Indians came out to meet them. The Indians stated that they did not wish to fight, and would come that night and have a talk with Gen. Scott. They returned and reported to Gen. S.; but the interpreter informed Gen. S. that it was his opinion the Indians would not come in, and only wanted time to remove their women and children; that the hammock they were in, was the place Osceola bragged about, and called it the "core" of the Withlacoochee, and said that white men could never enter there.

But the General still believing the Indians wished to make peace and would come in, ordered his army back a short distance, and commanded that a gun should not be fired, which order created great dissatisfaction among the volunteers, seeing the Indians just across the hammock, in considerable force, and they not permitted to make battle with their promise, on the next morning, Gen. S. made an attack upon the hammock; when his army was within 200 yards of the hammock, the Indians commenced a tremendous yelling and howling for a few minutes, and then ceased.—The General not knowing whether the Indians had retreated or not, still continued to advance on the hammock, and when within about 150 yards, the Indians commenced a heavy firing upon them; they, however succeeded in routing them. Major Douglass thinks that the loss on the part of the Indians must have been considerable, from the very many signs of blood and the number of places where the Indians dragged off their dead. They then pursued them to another hammock, where they had another battle with them; after which, for the want of provisions, Gen. Scott was compelled to take up the line of march for Tampa Bay."

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.—The National Intelligencer of Monday says, "we have seen a letter from an officer at Tampa Bay, who states that the Vandalia (sloop of war) was then (April 8th) still in Tampa Bay, where she had been for several weeks; that a detachment of marines from her had acted with Col. Lindsay's command, consisting of the Alabama volunteers and Florida militia, and in two excursions into the interior had several skirmishes with the Indians, in which four of the troops were killed and four wounded, and some twenty Indians were killed. A fort which they threw up on the first excursion, and garrisoned with 70 men, was attacked, during the absence of the main body, by 150 Indians, who fired upon the fort more than two hours, when

they were beaten off with the loss of 15 or 20 killed; there being one killed and wounded in the fort.

#### FROM TEXAS.

Accounts from Texas confirm the rumors of the cold blooded massacre of the troops under Col. Fanning after they had capitulated. We hope that the statement will yet be proved false, for such an atrocious act is unparalleled in history. We fear, however, that the statement is true. The following are the particulars stated in the New Orleans papers:

"By the Levant, arrived this morning, we have the following information, which we think can be depended upon:—

Col. Fanning evacuated Goliad on the 19th March by order of Gen. Houston, Commander-in-Chief; his force was between 340 and 350 men; about 8 miles east of the fort, they were surrounded by the enemy with 2000 cavalry and infantry. The advance guard were cut off, 28 in number. The attack was made by the enemy between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Fanning fought them until late in the evening, and repulsed them with a small loss on his part, while that of the enemy was 190 killed, and many wounded. After the enemy had fallen back, Col. Fanning entrenched himself during the night. On the following morning the enemy showed a white flag. Fanning went out to meet the commanding General, who represented to Col. Fanning that he knew the force opposed to him—that he was entrenched in an open prairie without water, that he was surrounded, and that his men must perish, that he wished to show him quarters, &c.

A capitulation was made with the usual forms of warfare; Col. Fanning was to lay down his arms and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain six or eight days as prisoners of war, to be shipped to New Orleans from Copano. They surrendered on these conditions; on the 9th day after their arrival at Goliad, they were assured that a vessel was to receive them at Copano, to embark for New Orleans, and Colonel F. marched out in file, the Mexicans each side of him. They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them. At the first fire nearly every man fell—a Mr Hadden of Texas and three others succeeded in reaching some bushes about 100 yards distant. They were pursued by the enemy into the high grass, where they lost sight of them. H. remained in the grass all night; in the morning he succeeded in making his escape.

By the Levant, we also have information that the Indians on the Mexican frontier have risen in great force; that one American had been killed, and all was terror and confusion in the country. Gen. Gaines had advanced to the Sabine with about 700 men, and was collecting all the force of the country, to attempt to stop the advance of the Indians. Report estimated them at 10,000 strong. General Houston with an army of 2500 men was encamped at the Brassos bottom, 20 miles above San Felipe. He was daily receiving reinforcements and the army was in good spirits.

By the steamer Quachita at New Orleans, April 22, from Red River, we are gratified to learn that the news from Texas looks much more cheering. The Bee of the 23d, by no means warmly devoted to the interests of the Texans, says the accounts from thence are "of a more favorable nature, and negative in part the previous rumors relative to Natchitoches." The town had not been destroyed—Col. Quitman was there with 200 men, and the Texian families which had gone east of the Sabine had returned.

Santa Anna was at San Antonio on the 5th inst. Gen. Houston was at Groes, a very strong position west of the Brassos, on the 6th inst. with 2500. The troops were in high spirits. The General was raising horses for a corps of cavalry of 500, to attack the advance guard of the enemy, encamped 25 miles from him. Gen. H. had open communication with the Gulf, whence he was supplied with provisions by the Yellow Stone and other steamboats. "The next arrival (says the Bee) may turn the tide of victory in favor of the Texans."—N. Y. Ere. Star.

#### LATEST FROM TEXAS.

A ship from the office of the N. Orleans Bulletin of the 24th ult. furnishes the following cheering news from Texas:

By Maj. Norton, who came passenger in the Texian government schr. Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado; 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado had overthrown its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had dispatched Major Baker with 400 men against 400 Mexicans, & was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible. The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain. All was joy and confidence at the seat of Government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is that the Mexican army between the Colorado and the Brassos is already defeated—Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

DREADFUL MASSACRE.—We learn that 73 unarmed emigrants, who left this city in the Mexican schooner Montezuma, at anchor off Santiago. An action immediately took place, with a running fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma before she reached the shore to which she was running. When last seen her yards were under water. She was preparing to convey to Galveston Bay about 2000 men. The vessel was not destroyed. The Invincible was a man wounded. The fate of the Montezuma's crew is not known.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—The Texian armed schooner Invincible, Capt. Brown, fell in with the Mexican schooner Montezuma, at anchor off Santiago. An action immediately took place, with a running fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma before she reached the shore to which she was running. When last seen her yards were under water. She was preparing to convey to Galveston Bay about 2000 men. The vessel was not destroyed. The Invincible was a man wounded. The fate of the Montezuma's crew is not known.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 5.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the cabinet maker's shop of Mr Davis, situated in the block formed by North street, Second street, and Avenues C. and D., which destroyed most of the buildings on the block, and injured some others on those adjoining. We were on the spot very soon after the fire broke out, and remained until half past 7 o'clock, and it is with very great regret we have to state that the extraordinary proceedings of the firemen were the cause of the otherwise avoidable destruction of much property.

After the fire had been burning for about an hour, and when a few more strokes from the engines would have entirely removed all danger, intelligence was brought to the chief engineer, Mr James Gulick, that he had been removed from office by the Common Council, then in session at the City Hall. Immediately on this announcement being made, Mr Gulick gave up his command, and retired from the fire. In less than five minutes, almost every fireman's cap was turned, in token of their displeasure, and their determination to make no further efforts to arrest the progress of the flames. Thus the matters remained for about two hours, during which time every exertion was made by two of the engineers, and many old citizens, to bring the firemen to a sense of their duty, but without avail.

The mayor arrived at about half past six o'clock, and did every thing he could to induce the firemen to act as it was their duty to do, but he did not succeed. Fortunately some gentlemen had gone in pursuit of Mr Gulick, and about half past 7 o'clock he came up Columbia street to the scene of the fire cheered by thousands as he passed.—Immediately the firemen returned to their duty, and the flames, which were then spreading rapidly through a line of new three story buildings, were soon arrested.

As near as we could ascertain, twenty houses are destroyed, besides the "Union market house"—a large brick building recently completed, on the corner of Second street and Avenue D., at a cost, we learn, of \$15,000.

ANOTHER SEVERE CALAMITY BY FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening the City Hall bell gave the alarm for a fire in the second district and in a few minutes a great light was seen in the extreme upper part of the city. In a short time it was ascertained to be at the House of Refuge—the fire having broken out in the large east building of that institution which was entirely destroyed save its masonry stone walls.

The building destroyed was the large new edifice erected in the course of last year, for the accommodation of colored subjects of the Institution—and toward the building of which the New York Manumission Society contributed a large portion of its funds, on transferring the colored schools to the Public School Society. The building was of stone, upward of one hundred feet long, two stories high, and built in the most substantial manner. It was occupied as the female department of the Refuge, and was in the most perfect order. We have not heard whether it was insured; but whether insured or not it will be a severe calamity for the institution. The whole season will be required for its re-construction, and the remaining accommodations for the children of the Refuge will be inconveniently restricted. The loss of property—furniture—&c. &c., we presume will be heavy, and cannot be immediately replaced but by a strong appeal to the public.—Ibid.

From the Boston Courier.

The Bank Robber taken and Money Recovered.—We learn from Providence, that the Merchants Bank of that city has recovered all but about thirty thousand dollars of the two hundred and ten thousand, of which they were lately robbed. The robber has been for the last four or six months, a resident house-keeper in Providence, enjoying a respectable reputation and receiving visits from the people of that city. Some weeks ago he removed his family and furniture to New York, under the plea that he intended to reside there during the summer, and took lodgings for himself at the City Hotel. While he was living at the City Hotel the Merchants Bank was robbed, and he went to New York some few days after. In New York, he lived with his wife and family in four different houses, and also went to one in Brooklyn; his frequent removals attracted the attention of the Police, and this week he was arrested. It is reported that he entered the bank with false keys four or five times, and having all his arrangements complete, took out the money on a Saturday night, packed it up and sent it to his wife in New York, by the steamerboat on Sunday. On Monday the robbery was discovered, and on that day he went on to New York in the steamerboat, with the Police officers of Providence, and frequently conversed on the subject of the robbery, and was examined with the other passengers on board the boat.

It is reported, that on being arrested, the robber confessed the whole affair at once, but refused to tell where the money was, except on receiving a pledge from the bank that the officers and directors should not appear against him, and the sum of thirty thousand dollars for his own use and benefit, and his terms were complied with.

The New York Commercial says, in addition to the above, "Mr. Bell alias Laidly was concerned, it is said, in robbing the Boston railroad office, some time ago, of \$24,000, and has been claimed by the authorities of Massachusetts for trial on the charge. It is probable therefore, that his compromise with the bank will not save him from the state prison uniform."

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A most aggravated and brutal murder was committed on the line of the Susquehanna Railroad about 20 miles from this city, on Tuesday night last. The particulars of which, as far as we can learn, are almost too revolting to bear recital. It appears that a German laborer applied at the Shanties of one of the overseers for board, but was refused—he said he wanted board for a small debt of a few cents that was owing him by said overseer, and on his rejection by the wife of the overseer, he

swore that he would have it "out of her skin and follow." Knowing that the husband was absent he went to the house, shot the unfortunate woman, and finished his horrible deed in a most inhuman manner—and strictly fulfilling the terrible threat. He then robbed the body of all the money it contained, and fled off. Pursuit was immediately given, and the wretch we are happy to state, was taken yesterday. He will have to answer here for the horrible deed.—Baltimore Times.

#### IMPORTANT FROM LIMA.

By a letter from Payta, March 21, we have the important information that the civil war in Lima has terminated by a pitched battle on the 7th, on the height of "Alto de la Luna," Atrequipa, in which the army of Salazar completely routed, and taken prisoner the army of Salazar, who were assembled there with 25,000 men, while Santa Cruz commanded 6000, composed of Peruvians and Bolivians. The battle lasted seven days, when Salazar, after repeatedly repulsing the assaults of Santa Cruz, was ultimately compelled to flee. Our correspondent adds—"The slaughter was terrible, and the field was covered with less trunks, the dying and the dead." Santa Cruz acknowledges a loss of 600 men.

On the 18th Feb. Salazar and his general officers were shot. Eighty others were sentenced to death, and about 1000 condemned to hard labor, in chains, for three years the public works of Peru.—N. Y. Star.

MELANCHOLY.—On Wednesday evening about six o'clock, after two hours' number of persons succeeded in finding a wreck of the house destroyed by the falling up of the ice, and the remains of human bodies crushed and almost unrecognizable. The unfortunate victims were White, a cooper, his wife and two children. The mother had the two children in her arms, which she seized with a view to rescue them from the horrible death that awaited them, thought that there are two children under the ice. This unfortunate family supposed were taking their repose, and they were visited by this dreadful death with a rapidity that did not allow time to escape.—Montreal paper.

Slavers on the African Coast.—By the ship Sea-mew, which arrived yesterday, from the West Coast of Africa, it is stated that twenty Spanish slave ships captured on the coast by English vessels; and that the crews, to the number of about four hundred, had been put at Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands, where they had been left without means of subsistence or of leaving the islands. They were dying daily from starvation. We can only account for this method of treating them, if there is no law by which they are retained and punished, there can be no justice in leaving them thus to the worst of deaths.—Salem Lancer.

Wake Snakes!—A gentleman from the Vineyard informs us, that the time last winter he dug out a snake, which was three and a half feet long, and covered the ground and contained hundred black snakes, which were sufficient to fill a two bushel basket of those reptiles measured seven feet in length. In the winter before our informant found another barrel, which were taken and killed over these black fellows. In the autumn before taking up, (or going down) winter quarters, they congregated and infested for a mile or two around they have selected for rendezvous—the spring on leaving it become very desolate by their bodiness in frequenting inhabited parts of the Island.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—A pretty dy, dressed in male apparel lately from Vermont, in order to see his assistance for her father, who had formerly in affluent circumstances, was having met with misfortune, was lying in Vermont jail for another debt. Having arrived at Newmarket she was informed that her uncle was as her father, and could render her assistance. Disappointed and distressed she turned her steps homeward, & becoming exhausted, a brute of a man on the road seized part of her clothing payment of a night's lodging. She was stopped at a public house, kindly furnished with proper clothing, the means of prosecuting her journey. Such an example of filial affection, young and delicate female, used to refinements of society, cannot be too admired. Her disguise was assumed the purpose of securing her person during her journey—a journey of some like 600 miles, undertaken solely in hope of liberating her father from prison.

The way to preserve your Infants against the wire worm and against to dissolve a pound and a half of persas in warm water, enough to cover three pecks of corn, or in other words the solution as strong as it can be made in as much copperas as the water will solve, and soak your corn therein before you plant it. The corn will be secured against the Wire Worm, and destroys the kernel, while in the ground not against the Cut Worm, which the young shoots, just below the soil. The remedy against the wire worm is the application of quick lime, or of ashes, or a mixture of both, on soon after planting. Potash dissolved in water, in the proportion of about one of potash to two quarts of water, will make an excellent wash for fruit trees, destroying the bark louse, and some other insects.—N. E. Farmer.

CORN ROLLS.—Take a quart of spoonful of lard, and two spoonfuls of mix with warm water until the dough is soft. Set it in a warm place at night, and bake it in a pan or in cakes in the breakfast. This bread will bake well.